

Taken by D. E. Lantz on a newly worked road at the side of a gravel hill in Jefferson, Col., in July, in company with *C. laurentii* and *C. graminea*.

Its resemblance to several of the alkaline lake forms in its markings renders it a peculiarly interesting species, but it is readily separated from them by its distinctly toothed labrum, the smoother and less shining elytral surface, and the slight but significant differences in the maculation.

***Cicindela debilis* var. *segnis* new var. (fig. 3).**

Head, thorax and elytral ground dark green; beneath green, shiny; maculation a continuous whitish band the entire elytral length slightly removed from the margin except near the apex, the positions of the lunules and middle band indicated by slight widenings of the marginal band; frequently the middle band is existent as a narrow, faint oblique line, nearly straight, somewhat broadened at sutural termination.

Eyes large, front finely rugose, thorax narrow, as wide as long, nearly cylindrical, slightly pilose at sides, humeral angles square, elytra shagreened, in form regularly ovate, separated posteriorly along the sutural line nearly one third the length, rounded at apex, and at sutural angle terminated with short black spine, which is more pronounced in the male. Length 9-10 mm.

Taken running on sand at Sonoita, Ariz., by Eugene G. Smyth in July.

A varietal name seems to be warranted for a form so widely removed geographically from the type locality (Durango, Mexico), by the difference in the elytral sculpture, in its larger size, and in its color. Bates described *debilis* as "*fusco-nigra, raro viridis, subtus nigra vel cyanca*." All the Arizona specimens secured by Smyth were green.

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**FREDERICK BLANCHARD.**

In the death of Frederick Blanchard on November 2, 1912, the students of North American beetles have lost a faithful aid and correspondent, and many of us a dear friend.

Frederick Blanchard, the son of Cornelius and Sarah (Sherburne) Blanchard, was born August 20, 1843, at Lowell, Mass., and lived there and at Tyngsboro, all his life. His business life was spent in the First National Bank of Lowell, and in the Prescott National Bank

of Lowell of which he was cashier, until, in 1896, he retired from active business.

In 1874 he married Miss M. Louise Dow, who survives him. They had no children of their own, but they loved children and adopted a son George, who was drowned at the age of twenty-four, in March, 1904. This was the first of a series of misfortunes which came to them in recent years, yet they bore all their afflictions with quiet fortitude, sustained by the perfect understanding and love between them.

A few years before his retirement from the banking business, they built a very comfortable home at Tyngsboro, on the Merrimac River, a few miles north of Lowell. A fine grove of pine trees completely shut off the Nashua road from view, and here surrounded by the woods and fields, and his large garden, he lived the last twenty years of his life.

Mr. Blanchard was a Coleopterist of the old school, not a specialist, but thoroughly familiar with all families of the order, and with all the literature. His collection of local species was very complete, most carefully and neatly mounted and labeled, thoroughly studied and correctly determined by himself.

He travelled little, but when away used diligently every opportunity for collecting beetles, and his local collection was finely supplemented by extensive series from the White Mountains of his own collecting, and from Highlands, Macon Co., N. C., where, at an elevation of 3,800 feet, he and his brother spent several summers. Of recent years he used to visit the Appalachian Camp on Three Mile Island in Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H., with Mr. Emerton, and there, as everywhere, he did remarkably thorough collecting.

He did not publish a great deal, though some of his observations appeared from time to time in the various entomological journals. In 1885 he presented (Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., Vol. XII) a table of the species of *Canthon* and *Phanaeus*, and in 1889 (Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., Vol. XVI) a revision of the genus *Cardiophorus*, of which he described twelve new species.

But his great knowledge of our North American Coleoptera was ever at the disposal of his many friends and correspondents, old and young. No man ever wrote a more charming letter. There was no constraint, no attempt at abbreviation, but instead, always an easy and conversational style. His letters were neatly and closely written,

full of the most valuable information, discoveries, observations, notes and suggestions. Often there was no room for the signature except at the edges, and these, too, frequently carried postscripts. Needless to say, a letter from him was always a treat and an inspiration.

But while one learned to cherish the man merely from reading his letters, we learned to love him as a friend after meeting him and partaking of the ever-ready hospitality of the Blanchard home in Tynngsboro. The simplicity and kindliness of the man and his wife appealed to all, and though the first visit was eagerly anticipated, the subsequent ones were even more so. His collection, his fine library, were exhibited and explained with a quiet unobtrusiveness which was delightful, and he personally conducted his guests to the local haunts of their favorite beetles or other insects, and assisted in their search and capture. Indeed he interested himself in all the activities and studies of his many friends, vying with them in their enthusiasm, and extending every possible assistance that he could think of.

To many less conveniently located he was the willing and accurate interpreter of the Le Conte types at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy in Cambridge, of which he was a constant visitor. He knew the Le Conte collection as an open book and loved it as if it were his very own. In 1911 his name was enrolled in the Harvard University Catalogue as associate in entomology of the University Museum, a well-deserved honor, which was a distinction to the Museum as well.

JOHN D. SHERMAN, JR.

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### A CORRECTION.

On page 272 of vol. XX the remarks under *Collops 4-maculatus* should be cancelled and the following substituted:

**C. 4-maculatus Fab.** Ent. Syst. Suppl., 70.

This common eastern species is too well known to need description in detail, and the tabular characters will probably suffice for its recognition in all cases. I have never seen a specimen with the elytral spots connected or with any indication of a thoracic spot. The basal joint of the antennæ in the ♂ is moderately thick, ovate triangular, scarcely flattened, not more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  longer than wide; the second